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AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

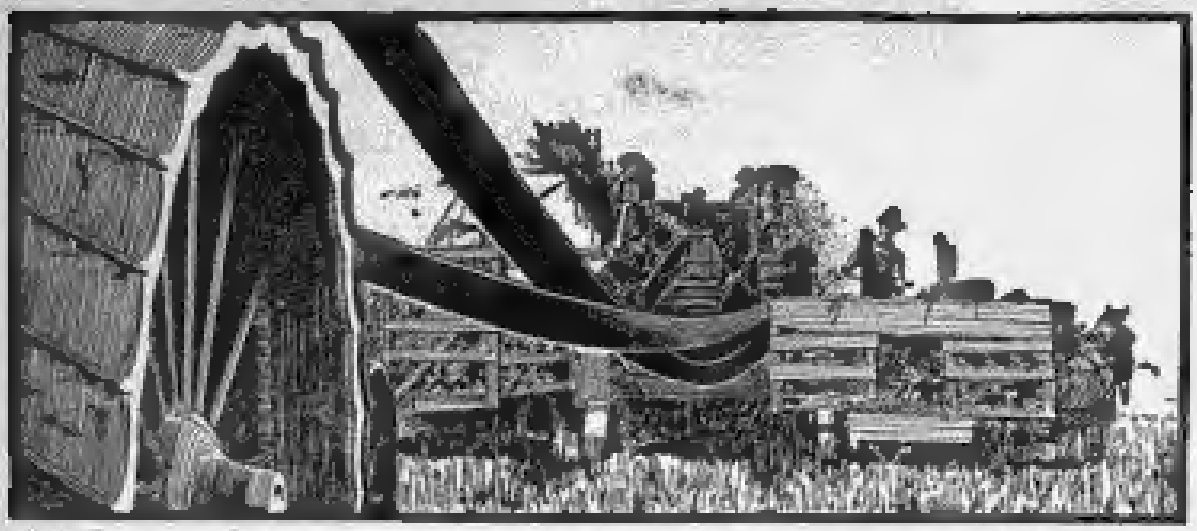
Vol. IX. CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 16th, 1930 No. 14

Federal General Election Number

Add Another Victory on July 28th to the U.F.A's Unbroken Chain

"What the U.F.A. Group at Ottawa Propose Today Is Accepted by the Country Tomorrow and Enacted into Legislation Next Week."

Every Minute in the Working Day



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EDITORIAL

AGAIN: GET OUT THE VOTE!

To repeat a sentence which appeared on this page prior to the Provincial election: "Elections are not won by speeches or by writing, but by votes."

The result of the Federal general election on July 28th will depend in so far as Alberta is concerned almost entirely upon the degree in which the farmers and farm women are willing to sacrifice all considerations of personal convenience in order to get out the vote in its full strength. The greatest danger is the danger of over-confidence.

If the farm people of the Province are firmly resolved that they will continue to carry on the direction of their own business in their own way; if they have made up their minds not to surrender an inch of the ground that they have already won, but to press on to the goal of new and greater attainments in constructive citizenship; if above all, they realize the grave danger to their industry and therefore to their own future and that of their children which surrender of their gains must bring, the outcome cannot be in doubt. They will again elect to Parliament a full quota of men responsible to themselves, and to no external political party machine whatsoever.

The one serious risk would be in a failure to get out the vote. Get it out, and get it out in maximum strength.

* * *

The value of what has already been done for agriculture and for social construction by the U.F.A. Group at Ottawa we do not believe that anyone who has given consideration to their record as outlined in these pages is likely to doubt. The outline, covering a period of nine years, is inevitably far from being adequate. The pages of Hansard and the records of the Committees of the House have borne constant witness to the importance of the work of the independent groups, and to the energy and devotion to duty with which that work has been carried on.

The U.F.A. Group form today the spearhead of a Movement which with steadily increasing influence, is turning the course of Canada's economic and political history; which, following the inevitable failure of the attempt which was made in other Provinces some years ago to create a new political party along the lines of the old, is today, upon a sounder basis, gaining in vigor and maturity. An intense effort is being made in the neighboring Province of Saskatchewan to send substantial reinforcements to the Farmer Group in Parliament.

* * *

A prominent eastern journalist recently declared that the U.F.A. Group and the Groups associated with it "are leading the House" at Ottawa in all progressive legislation. We believe that, in numbers overwhelmingly large, the rural people of Alberta are determined that that leadership shall be continued, for the good of the primary industry and of Canada as a whole.

* * *

AN ACCLAMATION—AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

To Robert Gardiner, chairman of the U.F.A. Federal Group since 1921, falls the honor of being the first member to be elected to Canada's Seventeenth Parliament. He was the only candidate in the seventy constituencies in which nominations took place on July 14th who received an acclamation.

It is more than possible, that as chairman of the Co-operating Groups of which the U.F.A. Group is the

strongest, Mr. Gardiner's office in the new House of Commons may be one of vastly increased influence. Independent forecasts of the result of the forthcoming election, such as that of the *Financial Post*, are to the effect that neither of the two old parties is likely to obtain a majority of seats; in which event Parliament will be freed in larger measure from the spirit of partyism than it has been at any previous time in Canadian history.

The policy of the U.F.A. Group, together with the other Groups associated with it, will continue to be, as stated in the review of Federal Affairs published in our last issue, "to ignore parties and deal with issues," and to "vote on the merits of every issue regardless of which party proposes it, and without interest as to whether the present Prime Minister or leader of the Opposition enjoys the honor of heading the administration." If it be left to the decision of these Groups whether Mr. King or Mr. Bennet is to be Prime Minister, they will ask: "What is your legislative program?" and not "Which party do you represent?" and they will vote according to the merits of the former.

* * *

There can be no question that such a situation will make both for the raising of Parliamentary standards and for the advancement of legislation in the interests of the masses of the people of Canada. Such was the outcome of the situation which arose in 1925-6, when the Government of the day accepted from the Farmer and Labor Groups a more progressive program of legislation that a Government dependent upon a party majority (and therefore on the financial and manufacturing interests which supply the funds of both old parties) would dare to submit to parliament. That Government was defeated, in the House of Commons, not on account of the program which it had accepted from the new Groups, but in spite of that program. It was defeated on account of the customs scandal which was a fruit of the party system itself. And Mr. King's return to office, in spite of that episode, was undoubtedly due in large measure to the popularity of the program which had been accepted from our representatives at Ottawa.

The program which originated in our small group of members met with the approval of the vast majority of the Canadian people. We have no doubt that if a similar situation should arise after July 28th, as seems likely, the people of Canada, whatever Government may be in office, will again be in a position to obtain a program of legislation beneficial not only to the basic industry upon which the prosperity of our country mainly depends, but to the masses of the people of the Dominion as a whole—a program which will meet with popular approval.

* * *

Having this end in view, to make sure of the return of the U.F.A. candidates in the rural ridings in which, following the acclamation in Acadia, elections will take place, is of the utmost importance. By continuing the work of organization right up to the day of the election, and insuring a maximum vote for the Farmer candidates on July 28th, Alberta farmers and farm women can make a contribution of the highest order to the welfare of the Dominion.

* * *

U.F.A. AND LABOR CANDIDATES

There are several mainly rural constituencies in which Labor has a large minority vote which will be cast for the U.F.A. candidates. The U.F.A. will not contest any constituency which is mainly urban, but in two of them—East Calgary and East Edmonton—there will be Labor candidates, and the Farmers' organizations in these constituencies will throw their full weight into support of the Labor nominees. Mr. Garland has testified recently, as Mr. Gardiner and others have testified in the past, to the co-operation given to the U.F.A. Group by Mr. Adshead, who represented East Calgary in the last Parliament. Mr. Adshead himself is a pioneer homesteader, and thus has an understanding of farmers' economic and political problems based on experience, and George Latham, the candidate for East Edmonton, is also strongly sympathetic to the U.F.A. movement. In the House of Commons the U.F.A., Labor and the Progressives form co-operating groups. Every vote for the Labor candidates in East Calgary and East Edmonton will be a vote to increase the effectiveness in Parliament of the Co-operating Groups, and therefore of the U.F.A. members themselves.

* * *

OUR JOB

"We're not attacking the Conservative party, and we're not attacking the Liberal party. We are not playing politics. Ours is a continuous program. We are trying to build a new political system; and we need to occupy all our time on that job."—President Wood, in a recent statement.

* * *

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

George G. Coote, U.F.A. candidate for Macleod, recently pointed out that the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement rates has meant a saving of $67 on every 1500 bushel car of wheat shipped from Alberta in every year since 1924.

He pointed out further that the reduction of the tariff on motor cars and trucks in 1925 has meant a saving of from $50 to $150 on practically every car sold in Canada since that time.

By these two achievements alone the U.F.A. and associated groups have given services which would have warranted a hundred-fold their election to Parliament. The reduction of the tariff on motor cars and trucks was a proposal originally made in behalf of the U.F.A. Group by resolution in 1925, and moved by Mr. Coote. It was carried in the following year by the Government on representation of our Group, when the Government lacked a majority.

* * *

HELPING THE TREASURY

Robert Gardiner and Henry Spencer of Battle River, we believe, share the distinction of having accomplished more in the direction of the reduction of the national debt of Canada than any other two private members of Parliament. Not that they have been allowed to touch the budget. That is the prerogative of the Minister of Finance. Their direct services in this direction could not be made in Parliament; the reductions have been made in each successive election campaign from and including the year 1921, on the day of each election, for every opponent of Mr. Gardiner's, and we understand every opponent of Mr. Spencer also, has forfeited his election deposit to the national treasury.

Under the present election law, a deposit of $200 must be made before any citizen can become a candidate for Parliament. The deposit is forfeited if the candidate fail to obtain half as many votes as the candidate who is elected. Mr. Gardiner has been opposed by six candidates in four elections, including the famous by-election of 1921, when the U.F.A. won by a majority so immense as to precipitate a panic in the ranks of the Government of that day and bring on a general election.

The candidates who have opposed him have therefore contributed $1200 which is the maximum amount which the Farmer voters could bring into the public treasury by piling up large majorities for their own representative. Mr. Spencer's opponents have we believe contributed a similar total. Mr. Gardiner's acclamation will preclude the possibility of further contributions towards national debt reduction being made by opponents in Acadia this year.

Of course, this is not primarily the achievement of the members concerned and neither would think of claiming that it is. It has been done by the farmers and farm women who in these constituencies so emphatically expressed their determination to abandon the system of rival political parties which divides their own ranks, and unite to make their citizenship effective.

Writing seriously on the matter of election deposits, perhaps there is a sound objection in principle to this form of penalization of an unsuccessful candidate. But, again seriously, farmers and farm women in the remaining Alberta rural constituencies where there will be contests, could find an immediately effective means of advancing the cause of citizenship in the Province and the Dominion, if they could make sure of majorities for the U.F.A. candidates in those constituencies as overwhelming as the majorities have been in Acadia and Battle River, which we trust will live up to its reputation again this month.

"What the U.F.A. Group Proposes To-day . . . ."

"What the U.F.A. Group at Ottawa proposes to-day is accepted by the country to-morrow and is enacted into legislation next week."

While of course this saying is not literally true, and not intended to be taken as such, the fact is that time and time again in the last nine years' history of the Canadian Parliament, the policies advocated by the U.F.A. group have been received first with indifference or hostility; then been given serious consideration; and finally have become the settled policy of the country.

To take a few examples:

(1) **Immigration.**—When the U.F.A. members in the very earliest days of their Parliamentary careers which began in 1922 advocated the abandonment of the policy of assisted immigration, leading men of the Government and Opposition, almost the whole of the press and every financial, manufacturing and transportation interest was against them. Garland's, Spencer's and other speeches on the subject were greeted almost as "seditious" utterances. To-day the U.F.A. group's policy is the policy of 99 per cent of the people of Canada, and Bennett and King, both of whom only a few years ago were boosters for immigration, have fallen into line with the policy of the Farmer and Labor Groups.

(2) **Grain Commission and Grain Act.**—Or take the matter of the re-organization of the Board of Grain Commissioners and the amendment of the Canada Grain Act. The initiative came from the U.F.A. Convention. Our members pressed for the carrying out of Convention policy, with which the Dominion Government had shown no sympathy whatsoever until public opinion had been aroused. To-day the Grain Commission is reorganized on a satisfactory basis, and there is a new Grain Act, in which the farmers' rights are protected.

(3) **Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.**—The restoration of rates, which have saved the farmers of Alberta alone $25,000,000 in the past six years, was undesired by the Government in 1922, and most actively opposed by the Conservative party. The U.F.A. and other Farmer members at Ottawa won the restoration of the rates, and to-day no political leader who valued his political life would venture to suggest that this charter of Western Grain Growers' rights should be tampered with.

(4) **Pacific Coast Outlet.**—For years the U.F.A. Group have pressed for the construction of a Pacific Coast outlet from the Peace River Country. A resolution by D. M. Kennedy, which was on the order paper of the House last session, called upon the Prime Minister to make good his promise in this matter; and evoked the declaration from Mr. King that if the railway companies do not make provision for the work to be commenced within twelve months, the Government will be compelled to deal with the matter.

(5) **Old Age Pensions.**—The U.F.A. and Labor members urged from the beginning that this should be a Federal scheme, accepting the present measure on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. To-day, on the eve of the election, Mr. King has expressed his willingness to seek ways and means of making a purely Federal scheme effective.

(6) **Inspecting Banks.**—When the U.F.A. and associated groups pressed for Government inspection of banks, both Government and Opposition were against them. The next year, following the Home Bank failure, Government inspection was provided for by legislation.

(7) **Returned Soldiers.**—The U.F.A. members have pressed with the utmost vigor from year to year for legislation designed to give a square deal to returned soldiers. Happily this matter has been dealt with by all parties at Ottawa in a non-partisan way. This session the U.F.A. members recommended that interest on soldier settlers' indebtedness be wiped out. The legislation enacted provided for a reduction in valuation by one-third. Other important legislation concerning ex-soldiers was enacted.

(8) **Farm Loans.**—For several years the U.F.A. members fought unsuccessfully for Long Term Farm Loan legislation. They succeeded in 1926, when the Co-operating groups held the balance of power, and though the legislation is still on trial, it marks a real advance towards a more satisfactory system of financing for agriculture. They are now pressing for Intermediate Credits for agriculture. (Resolution by Mr. Speakman this year.)

(9) **Trans-Canada Highway.**—A year ago by resolution (moved by Mr. Kellner), the U.F.A. Group urged Federal aid in the construction of a trans-Canada highway. The Prime Minister expressed definite opposition to the use of Federal monies for such development. A week or two ago at Charlottetown, he went so far towards acceptance of U.F.A. policy as to state that he saw no objection to the Federal Government carrying out the undertaking.

(10) **Liquor Clearances.**—A year ago the U.F.A. Group advocated the denial of clearances for liquor consigned to countries under whose laws importation is illegal. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Euler, Minister of Customs, who was supported by the Prime Minister. This year the Premier himself introduced the legislation which the U.F.A. had proposed.

(11) **Divorce Court for Ontario.**—For two or three sessions the Co-operating Groups have advocated the setting up of a divorce court for Ontario, to relieve Parliament of a function for which it is unfitted. This year a bill embodying the proposal was enacted.

(12) **Pool Life and Bell Telephone Bills.**—In successive sessions of Parliament these bills, which contained objectionable features from the standpoint of the public interest, were held up. Passage of the one bill was prevented, and the objectionable features were removed from the other.

(13) **Coal Test Rate.**—The U.F.A. Group, in successive years, has pressed for a test freight rate on Alberta coal to Eastern markets, Mr. Garland brilliantly conducting the case. The rate has been obtained, and pressure to make it permanent is now being brought.

(14) **Health Units.**—In behalf of the group, H. E. Spencer has pressed for action, along lines previously explained. This year Government accepted resolution on this subject.

(15) **Tariff on Cow and Trucks.**—When G. G. Coote moved for reduction in 1925, the motion was voted down by Liberals and Conservatives. Reduction was made in budget of 1926.

(16) **National Research Laboratory.**—Motion by Garland in 1928 accepted, and plan carried out.

These by no means exhaust the list of instances in which the U.F.A. Group, as the pioneers of new ideas and policies and progressive legislation, have succeeded, by persistent effort over a comparatively short term of years, in bringing about reforms in legislation and administration of the greatest importance to the industry of agriculture and to the masses of the people of the Dominion.

Farmer and Labor Groups Co-operate

When Robert Gardiner first became a candidate in the Medicine Hat by-election in 1921, the Labor forces of that constituency gave their support unconditionally to the U.F.A. in the contest in that constituency. This occasion marked the beginning of co-operation between the U.F.A. and Labor Groups in the election of their representatives, which followed later in other constituencies, the U.F.A., where in constituencies farmer voters are in a minority, supporting Labor candidates, and Labor supporting the U.F.A. in constituencies where the rural vote predominates. This policy of friendly co-operation is being followed in the carrying on of election activities this year. The two Labor candidates who have been nominated in Alberta will have U.F.A. support, and Labor representatives are supporting U.F.A. candidates elsewhere.

"It is worthy of note that although the U.F.A. members are in no way committed to the platform of Labor, or Labor members to the platform of the U.F.A., co-operation in the constituencies has had its counterpart in the House of Commons, where the U.F.A., Labor and Progressive groups collaborate upon many major issues, and are known as the "Co-operating Groups."

East Calgary U.F.A. Supports Labor Candidate

Unanimously Agrees Not to Nominate, But to Work for Re-election of H. B. Adshead

Support of the East Calgary U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association for the candidature of H. B. Adshead, Labor nominee, was unanimously agreed upon at a Convention held in Calgary on July 9th. Mr. Adshead has represented Labor in Parliament since 1926, when he also received the support of the organized farmers of the constituency. His re-nomination by Labor, as candidate in the present contest was unanimously given some days before the U.F.A. convention, which was presided over by George Wall, president of the association, and attended by a substantial number of delegates from the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals of the district. Mrs. R. E. G. B. Scholefield, as secretary of the association, acted as convention secretary.

Mr. Adshead, who had a cordial reception, delivered a brief address on the work of the last Parliament, and upon his record in the House. He had voted always, he said, for measures and not for parties. The circumstance that the Liberals had not brought out a man against him could not fairly be taken to indicate that he was a Liberal, which he was not. He corrected a statement which had been made by the Conservative opposition in the campaign, to the effect that he had voted with the Liberals in the matter of the Australian treaty, pointing out that on the other hand, he had voted on this occasion, as on others when he thought they were in the right, with the Conservatives, who asked that the treaty be revised.

Farmers and the Tariff

Discussing the general question of the tariff, Mr. Adshead said that the farmers could not profit under it, and it was moreover unsound in principle. He had voted for the reduction of the tariff on trucks, as moved by the U.F.A., and had consistently opposed all tariffs. As to the Australian and New Zealand treaties, he did not believe it possible to run with protectionist hares while hunting with the low tariff or free trade hounds. If the farmers ever began to seek protection for their products, they would soon be faced with a situation in which they would have to pay more on all the implements of production and their own necessities, and would lose a great deal more than they could gain. They would have to pay more for their automobiles and trucks, and all their farm equipment and machinery.

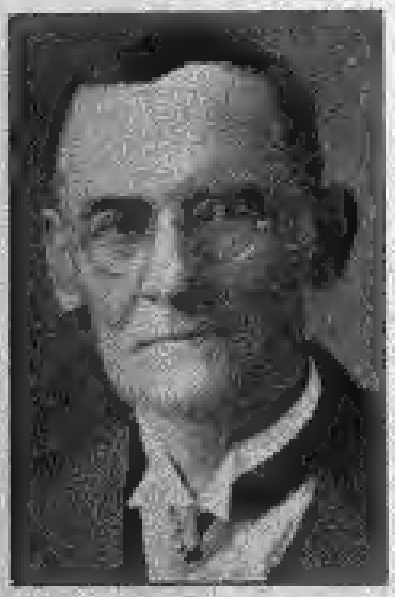
Mr. Adshead pointed out that certain Canadian Creameries were buying New Zealand butter in bond, putting it in their own packages, and shipping it to the West Indies, where it was sold as Canadian butter. He had urged the Government to require that all products sold should bear the name of the country of their origin.

Mr. Adshead invited questions, and an interesting discussion took place, in which several delegates participated, one of them quoting a remark of E. J. Garland, who a few weeks ago at the Bow River Convention had expressed the hope that the East Calgary farmers would co-operate in securing Mr. Adshead's re-election after his choice by the Labor group, as Mr Adshead had co-operated with the U.F.A. members in the House of Commons.

At the conclusion of the candidate's address, a resolution was adopted expressing the appreciation of the convention of "the faithful and conscientious services of Mr. H. B. Adshead in the last Canadian Parliament."

The convention also adopted a resolution, to be forwarded for the consideration of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., urging that the basis of representation at future nominating conventions, Federal and Provincial, should be the average membership of each Local for the year in which the convention was held and the two preceding years.

AGAIN SUPPORTED BY U.F.A.



H. B. ADSHEAD

Who served in the last Canadian Parliament as Labor member for East Calgary, and has been unanimously renominated.

POWER TRUST METHODS

Samuel Insull, Chicago power magnate, saw an advance copy of a speech Ambassador Sackett was going to give. He eyed a paragraph which said something about the speaker knowing "of no other manufacturing industry where the sale price of the commodity is fifteen times the cost of production." Mr. Insull had the offending paragraph removed from the actual speech. The result was that the statement got a hundred times the publicity as it would ordinarily have got. We take pleasure in doing our bit. —*Ottawa Citizen.*

SUPPORTED BY U.F.A.

GEORGE LATHAM

President of the Provincial Section of the Canadian Labor Party, has been nominated as the Labor candidate in the Federal Constituency of East Edmonton. Charles E. Burnell, president of the East Edmonton U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, gave an address and assured the nominating convention of the support of the U.F.A. in the constituency. Mr. Latham is well known to members of U.F.A., having brought fraternal greetings from Labor to the U.F.A. Annual Convention on several occasions.

From the Official Records of the House of Commons

Fragments From U.F.A. Members' Speeches as Recorded in Hansard

Kellner on Immigration and Farm Depression

Moved Resolution in Last House of Commons

A very strong protest against assisted immigration was made in the House of Commons by D. F. Kellner on March 19th, last, when he moved a resolution to the effect that any company or organization bringing or assisting to bring immigrants into Canada shall deposit the sum of $1,000 for each and every immigrant so brought in or assisted; the money so collected to constitute a fund from which payments shall be made to the Governments of the Provinces in which the immigrant resides, to provide for unemployment, health and other expenses.

Speaking of assisted immigration, Mr. Kellner said during the course of the debate:

"Let me point to one feature of that phase of the question of which we should have a clear conception. We have in Western Canada to-day several hundred, indeed, I think several thousand immigrants who have not one dollar invested in farm or equipment. The Dominion and the Imperial Governments together have paid the immigrant's passage across the ocean and out to Western Canada; they have bought his equipment, his stock; they have built his house; they have dug his well and they have broken up his farm for him. Not one dollar has he invested in it. The experience of the soldier settler has shown us that a man cannot make a success on a farm where he owes the entire value of the capital invested in it. If a returned man cannot make a success of his operations under those circumstances, surely an immigrant cannot do so. In my judgment this sort of thing will produce a serious situation one of these days. The time will come when the taxpayers of Canada will become tired of paying for these immigrants' farms and undoubtedly there will be a demand that the Government get rid of that white elephant. Big corporations will be formed; the land will be purchased and then you can kiss your ordinary farmer good-bye, because he will not be able to farm. The situation will be worse than that in regard to the Australian treaty which we have been discussing for the last few days."

Opposition to assisted immigration has been constantly expressed by the U.F.A. group in Parliament for many years past. In the same debate in which Mr. Kellner spoke, W. T. Lucas, the member for Camrose, also participated, pointing out that "agriculture is faced to-day with the condition of over-production just the same as other industries. Going back to the age of steam, we find its introduction revolutionized the industrial system of the world. For many years farming lagged behind, but in later years farming machinery has been improved to such an extent, especially since the introduction of oil, that to-day oil is doing for agriculture what steam did for manufacturing industry." Going on to deal with the large increases in wheat production, Mr. Lucas expressed the opinion

> We publish on this page a few brief extracts from important speeches by U.F.A. members at Ottawa. They are very fragmentary, and cover only a limited number of subjects among scores with which the Group have had occasion to deal. They will be found of value, however, as indicating the attitude taken upon a number of questions of the day.

that if some of the plans for rapid opening up of wheat lands were carried out, "we would simply have over-production to the extent that we would get not even the cost of production for our wheat."

Speaking on the Australian Trade Agreement, Mr. Kellner quoted the resolution asking for its abrogation carried by the last U.F.A. Convention, and stating that in this resolution was expressed the opinion of "the organized farmers of Alberta, the people who are producing the milk and are hit by this treaty." "In that Province," he added, "I think we are hurt about as badly as any part of Canada, and when the production drops about 12,000,000 pounds from 1926 to 1928, and the number of cows is reduced by some 100,000, it requires little argument to show that our Province is being affected."

Mr. Kellner said that the only solution offered by the Government of the serious problems with which all farmers, including the grain growers, are confronted was "immigration," and concluded: "If we are to adopt as a national policy the reduction of the earning power of farmers until we reach the stage where they absolutely refuse to stay on the farm, and then go over to Europe and bring immigrants in to take their places. . . I do not think we are doing our duty to the people."

Reform of Parliamentary Procedure Is Urged

Important Resolution Moved by W. T. Lucas at Last Session

A resolution of great importance from the standpoint of Parliamentary reform was moved at the last session of the Parliament by W. T. Lucas, the member for Camrose. The resolution was in the following terms:

That, in the opinion of this House, the estimates should be referred to select standing committees before being submitted to the committee of the whole.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Lucas said in part: "Unlike some of the resolutions which have come before this House at this session—and which have been opposed by the Government because their adoption would have caused a further drain on the treasury—I should like to say that the adoption of the resolution which I am introducing this afternoon should be welcomed by the administration, because it has for its purpose a further safe-guarding of the treasury and a saving in the time of the House. . . . . .

"I find that you, Mr. Speaker, introduced a similar resolution in the session of 1921, and at that time you very ably and eloquently placed before the members of the House good and sufficient reasons why this resolution should have been adopted. I find also that on that occasion you were well supported by the present Prime Minister, who was then leader of the Liberal party in opposition. The resolution, however, did not come to a vote, as it was withdrawn.

"It was introduced again in the session of 1925 by the hon. member for Macleod (Mr. Coote), but was shelved on that occasion because of an amendment which was introduced referring it to the committee of the house then sitting on the revision of the rules of the House. The report of the committee will be found in the Journals of the House, 1925, at page 360:

"'Your committee is of the opinion that the question of referring estimates to special committees before being submitted to the committee of supply is one of great importance which does not come entirely within the scope of a committee appointed to revise the rules, and it recommends that the same be considered by a special committee at the next session of Parliament. . . .'

"I think it is recognized by every hon. member of the House that the present system of dealing with the estimates is far from satisfactory. With our tremendous debt and our annual expenditure continually growing, anything that will enable hon. members to vote supply in a more intelligent and business-like way, so as to take care of the needs of an expanding country, should be welcomed by all parties in the House. It is estimated that two-thirds of our expenditures are uncontrolled, which is all the more reason why we should give the very closest scrutiny to the small portion over which we have control. I believe that the adoption of the resolution which I have introduced this afternoon will not only effect an economy in expenditure but it will effect also an economy in the time of the House. It would effect also the expenditures made for political purposes. We know that charges are made nearly every session that certain expenditures are made for political reasons, and no matter which party was in power, I feel sure that if the Ministers in charge knew that their estimates were to go before a special committee they would be very careful about placing in those estimates anything of a political nature."

In Budget Debate

In the budget debate, Mr. Lucas took issue with critics of the U. F. A. resolution asking abrogation of the Australian Treaty, who had contended that this resolution involved a sacrifice of one of the farmers' principles. Referring to a Liberal member of the House who had advanced this criticism, Mr. Lucas said in part:

"My hon. friend seemed to be bitterly disappointed about hon. members in this section of the House sacrificing their principles, and yet I find that he is supporting a Government which is taxing

the people on other commodities of life just as essential as is butter. What has he done to have the tariff reduced on wearing apparel, boots and shoes, and things of that kind which are absolute necessities? We have a tariff of 30 per cent on boots and shoes, 30 per cent on clothing, 35 per cent on woollen goods—surely the people of Western Canada require woollen clothing—30 per cent on furniture and 35 per cent on enamel ware. . . . In that cabinet are four outstanding men from Western Canada who I believe are sincere and who possess ability, and of that four, two were former leaders of the Progressive movement. One would think that when those men got into the Cabinet there would have been some lowering of the tariff.

"In my opinion the proper way to deal with this question is to adopt a common sense attitude. . . . . When one looks over the rates of duties imposed by Canada from Confederation down to the present time, it will be found that the rate of duty has remained fairly stationary, but for the information of my hon. friends I would tell them that it is to-day a little higher than it was when the present Government came into office. To save the putting of these figures on Hansard, I would refer hon. members to pages 10, 11 and 12 of Trade of Canada. It will be a good education for them to look over those figures, because they will find that the average rate of duty has remained almost static since Confederation, irrespective of which party has been in power. . . . . .

"I am of the opinion that the farmers still believe in the principle of free trade; I believe in that principle myself, but if we are going to have tariff, then let it be administered fairly."

G. G. Coote on Immigration —Six Years Ago

A Protest in Behalf of Farmers as Long Ago as 1924

"If we are going to spend taxes to bring in more farmers, I do not see in all fairness why we should not spend a little money to bring in more manufacturers," was the suggestion made by George G. Coote, U.F.A. member for Macleod, in the course of a debate on immigration in the House of Commons on June 23rd, 1924. In those days, when opposition to immigration was regarded as rank economic heresy by the leaders of Liberal and Conservative parties, by the railways, banks, and manufacturers, this was a startling parliamentary utterance. But the U.F.A. members at Ottawa were never afraid to figure in the role of pioneers. From the year when they were first elected, strong protests against assisted immigration were uttered.

"Possibly," said Mr. Coote, "we could bring some (manufacturers) from England who are used to manufacturing without the protection of a tariff as high as 30 or 35 per cent. I think it is only fair to the people I represent that I should ask the Minister whether he is limiting his exertions to bringing in farmers, or whether he is trying to bring in people of every class.

"This immigration policy as at present carried out in Canada is class legislation. If we are to have immigration, why should we have it limited to one class? Surely the farmers of Canada are producing enough now. I have been told by a gentleman from British Columbia that they are producing more fruit in that Province than they can sell. I have seen potatoes left in the ground because of lack of market for them. I have seen cattle sold for one-half what it cost to raise them, because there was not a market in Canada for them.

"There is no question that a great deal of agricultural produce is turned out in Canada which cannot be sold at the cost of production because there was not a market in Canada for it. Why should we go on trying to get more farmers into Canada? If all other classes had done their share as well as the farmers there would be no lack of prosperity in this country."

On Unemployment

Just as the U.F.A. Group have consistently fought assisted immigration, so in the matter of unemployment they have insisted from the beginning that the Federal Government must accept a large share of responsibility for this evil.

As long ago as 1925, Mr. Coote, speaking for the Group, declared on May 20th:

"I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my disapproval of the attitude of the Government during the past year particularly in the matter of unemployment relief. I think it is time that this House made some definite pronouncement on the policy of the Government in that connection. I think myself it is very unfair for the Dominion Government to carry on an immigration propaganda and bring many immigrants into this country, and then when the unemployed immigrants become a charge on the municipality say to the cities where these unemployed are: We have no responsibility in this matter; you must take care of your own unemployed. If the Government insists on bringing people to this country by means of propaganda which it puts out I think it is more responsible for looking after these people than the municipality in which they happen to locate."

Old Age Pensions

And as to Old Age Pensions, it is worthy of note that the U.F.A. Group from the beginning favored a Federal scheme, but accepted the joint scheme as the only means of obtaining action upon this matter.

For instance, to quote from a speech of Mr. Coote's of February 15th, 1927:

"I do not think it is necessary for me to say that I am in favor of Old Age Pensions," he stated. "I have been so for several years. More than that, I have been in favor of a purely Federal scheme if it could be secured in this House.

"If the Government will change the principle of the measure we have now before us" (referring to the bill which was enacted in that year), "I shall be very glad to support it, and I will support it with much more vigor and enthusiasm than I shall this particular measure, but if they will not do that, I shall support this measure to the best of my ability, because I think it is time we inaugurated some old age pension scheme in Canada."

Speakman on Pensions for Ex-Soldiers

Problems of "Burnt Out" Men.

Alfred Speakman's services as representative of the U.F.A. Group and acting for that Group on the committee of the House dealing with soldier problems, are too well known to returned men to need emphasis here.

Speaking on the War Pensions legislation of the current year, on February 27th last, Mr. Speakman described the problem of the "burnt out" men, stating in part: "Very few men who saw service throughout the length of the war, or who saw fighting service in the active areas of war, came home without leaving something behind them. They came home leaving behind them . . . . their youth; their fighting energy; their nerve force, partially at least, and as time goes on that vanished youth results in premature old age. . . . We are not attempting to reward men for the service which they rendered. The service was incalculable, it is beyond reward, and under the terms of our Pension Act we are making no such attempt. We are attempting to make up to them the losses—the physical losses, the lack of ability to earn their own living; we are trying to make up to them, in some way, for the losses which they sustained and not for their services.

"It has been suggested that in going as far as we are suggesting we will throw

(Continued on page 10)

"GOD GIVE US MEN"

God give us men:
A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands—
Men whom the lust of office cannot kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor—men who will not lie.
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatterings without winking—
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking,
For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds
Wrangle in selfish strife
Lo, Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps!

—Holland.

The Responsibility of Alberta Farm Women in the Election

A Message from the President of the U.F.W.A.—How and Why We Must Help to Return Our Men to Ottawa on July 28th

Dear Farm Women:

In just two weeks from the date on which I am writing this message to you, we as citizens are asked to register our vote for members in Alberta to represent us at Ottawa.

Since 1921 most rural constituencies have been represented by farmer members, by men who understood, because of actual experience, the difficulties facing agriculture. They realized that the farmer has always been and is yet at an economic disadvantage as compared with other classes in the nation; that he has to accept for his labor the price which others are willing to pay for his produce yet he must pay the price for his requirements—boots, shoes, clothing, farm equipment, tea, coffee, sugar, etc.—which others demand. He pays all the cost of shipping his product to others and all freight on goods shipped to him. He is discriminated against in fiscal policy, having to pay high protective duties on what he buys without obtaining a corresponding consideration on what he sells and he pays from 2 per cent to 5 per cent more for his credit accommodation than those engaged in commercial enterprises have to pay.

Why is this so? It is because the farmers are not sufficiently organized to withstand the demands made on the government by other classes. If the farmers of all the Provinces in Canada were organized politically as strongly as we are in Alberta, if instead of electing candidates of one or the other of the two old political parties, they would elect men whose chief desire was to serve their constituents rather than their party, who would consider legislation on the basis of merit alone rather than on the basis of party advantage, we should be able to rectify this disadvantage under which we exist at the present time.

MRS. A. B. WARR

The Smiths and the Browns

On page 7 in the July 2nd issue of *The U.F.A.* there is a poem which explains why agriculture, the basic industry of Canada, is so discriminated against. It is because Mr. and Mrs. John Smith on this quarter section are Liberals and Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown on the next quarter section are Conservatives, and instead of recognising that as farmers their economic interests are identical, they vote each for his own party and as a result find themselves and their neighbors the victims of whichever party is in power. This is proven by the fact that although both of the old parties have been in power in Canada since Confederation—even a union of the two during the Great War—yet it was not until 1921, when an Independent group was elected to Parliament, that many necessary reforms were passed. Since 1921 a new spirit has been interjected into politics at Ottawa aiming at the ultimate elimination of competition and strife between the ins and the outs or the party in power and the party wishing to replace them in power, and the gradual substitution of co-operation as the best means of securing legislation for the common welfare.

The U.F.A. Group, in co-operation with Labor, Progressive and Independent Groups, have been responsible for many necessary reforms. Their influence has been wonderful indeed when we consider how few they are in numbers. No small group has ever had such outstanding success in Parliament as they. Their effectiveness in debate, their courage, sound judgment and integrity have won the respect and admiration of even their strongest opponents.

Some Major Achievements

Among the reforms which they have won are:

(a) The restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.

(b) Amendments to the Canada Grain Act and the appointment of a new board of Grain Commissioners—reforms which have been of untold value to the farmers.

(c) Their criticism of the Australian Treaty (in which Canadian farmers' interests were bartered by our Government in exchange for privileges granted to our manufacturers), has brought about definite action towards redress; for the cancellation of the New Zealand Treaty, which is based on the Australian Treaty, has been decided upon and the Australian Treaty itself seems likely soon to be modified.

(d) Amendments to the Dominion Elections Act.

(e) Consideration secured for Provincial full time health units.

(f) Prevention of clearances to vessels loaded with liquor and bound for the United States.

(g) Old Age Pensions.

(h) Farm Loan Act.

(i) Material reduction in the tariff on automobiles and trucks.

(j) The passing of an act to enable a married woman to establish a domicile of her own.

(k) The passing of an act granting divorce courts to Ontario, which insures adequate consideration of these cases. Since the Federal Parliament has no authority to grant alimony or to make provision for the custody and the maintenance of the children, these being matters of Provincial jurisdiction, it was thought that a Provincial court should be the proper body to decide upon the applications for divorce.

(l) Finally, in the matter of political reform. Our group have been successful in securing reforms which will have considerable bearing on the future development of our Parliamentary system. Among the changes are the right to move a sub-amendment to the Budget or an amendment to the motion to go into supply; the passing of the resolution providing for estimates to be considered in the standing or special

(Continued on page 20)

Nine Years' Work for Agriculture and Social Progress

A Record of Solid Achievement—How the U.F.A. and Other Independent Groups Have Imbued Public Life of Dominion With a New Spirit—Attack Upon the Organized Money Power the Outstanding Issue.

An Address by E. J. GARLAND at the Bow River Convention

In a graphic, eloquent and powerful address to the Bow River Convention, Mr. Garland described the nine years' solid achievement for Agriculture and social construction of the U.F.A. Group and the groups co-operating with them in the Canadian House of Commons. The fact that the speech was held in Calgary made it possible for us to obtain a verbatim report such as has not been possible in the cases of other U.F.A. representatives who are candidates for election. It is concerned, however, not with individual accomplishment, but with the work of the group as a whole, and as a record of their work will prove a source of inspiration to farm people throughout the Province, and provide an incentive to increased effort to insure the election of their own representatives in the forthcoming election. The address reveals a combination of lofty idealism with extensive knowledge of Canada's problems. It is given here in abbreviated form.

My first duty should be, of course, to give you a resume of the last nine years' work at Ottawa. You all know that I, in common with other members of the group have returned to you each year and travelled all over the constituency and reported to you every year upon the work of the Federal House of Commons. We have submitted ourselves to you for cross-examination, getting in touch with you as to your particular difficulties in a Federal way; and have always, I think, done what you expected us to do when you elected us first—been truly representative of the United Farmers of Alberta. And in doing that I feel we have served the best interests of all classes. The serving of Agriculture may be but a means to an end; if it be but that, then I think the end has always been served.

No one phase has been neglected. Who was it fought for the coal industry in the House of Commons; who was it pressed most vigorously and consistently since 1923 for a just rate to Ontario—until we secured the test rate of $6.75? The United Farmer Group. Let me make it very clear. I am absolutely satisfied, from the evidence I heard presented to the Board of Railway Commissioners, that a rate of $6.75, approximately the rate on grain, will reimburse the railways fully, and that this should be a permanent all year rate, a statutory rate, and not merely a test rate, coming a few months only.

Stood Loyal to Principle

I want to glance, almost as you would from an aeroplane, upon the picture of the nine years' work in the House of Commons of your Group. I don't think there is any citizen in Canada who has followed the work of your farmer members down there who has not in his heart felt and frequently with his tongue expressed a deep admiration for and a great sympathy with the courageous and consistent stand that has been taken by your members. With a few isolated exceptions like Miss Macphail in Ontario, a few men from Saskatchewan, the United Farmer Group alone has stood absolutely loyal to its principles upon which it was elected. It is the only group that has remained loyal to its principles during the nine years. You have the Liberal-Progressives. I feel sorry for them, for they are good fellows, scattered in a single thin line, not even a red line, not even a blue line (somebody unkindly suggested once, a thin yellow line) through the massive Liberal Party. But I think that they thought they were doing the best thing. They would have enormously influenced the trend of legislation in the last few years if they had stayed with us; as it was their efforts were largely ineffective.

The future of social and economic legislation in Canada will depend upon the existence in the House of Commons of a powerful, coherent and courageous independent group, capable of directing the Government that may be in power in the direction of that legislation which we still so sadly need.

One illustration of a situation such as I anticipate occurred in 1923. All of you recall the program of legislation that year, more extensive, more completely humanitarian than that of any previous single year in Canada's history. We, the independent groups, claim credit for that. A similar situation may arise and we are going to need all our strength throughout this whole Province. We are going to need the hearty co-operation of every one of our U.F.A. members. I feel satisfied that that is going to be the situation. The record of the group stands unassailed and unassailable. If the public will but examine our record, read Hansard, study those things which we have furthered, there will be no question in the minds of intelligent citizens as to who has and will serve them best.

We have never been diverted from the path of true humanitarian principles by party expediency. We have never had to be. As to what effect this particular legislation might have upon the people of the country, that is the only question which has had to enter into our consideration on any legislative issue that came before us. We have retained completely the splendid co-operation that has existed between us and the other independent groups, notably Labor.

Pressure Forced on Reluctant House

One of the most effective pieces of work our group ever did concerned the old Crow's Nest agreement; in the survey of the nine years of work it is essential that I should touch upon it just to say this: that from the point of view of money value alone, I know the efforts of your members have justified themselves.

The story of that adventure is very briefly this: The railways wanted the abrogation of the agreement, the Government didn't dare abrogate it at the time because we were strong. A committee was appointed to examine into the question; it heard witnesses in behalf of agriculture in Western Canada, and then the committee deliberately and cold-bloodedly voted to abrogate the agreement. *That committee, largely consisting of Liberal and Conservative members, with the exception of four men and our farmers voted in favor of the abrogation of the agreement.* The moment this became known to us, our group got together and planned our next actions; we went to the library and got all the books we could on railway matters and divided them amongst us. Our object was to go into the House of Commons and after we had spoken as long as we could, then to read from those books, hour after hour. We know we were justified. It was a deliberately organized method of enforcing justice upon a reluctant House, a partisan House. What was the result? That report of the committee was never sent to the House. The Government instructed the committee to reconsider and offered to restore the rates. So don't let anybody else claim credit for that.

We have in the House of Commons advocated completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the Peace River outlet. . . . We have through the efforts of Mr. Kennedy supported by several members in our corner, received assurance that if the railways do not commence construction of the outlet within a year, the Government will do so, if Mr. King is in power. I have no doubt that Mr. Bennett, now that the election is on, will also promise as much. The pleasant thing about election time is that you get lots of promises.

Organized Money Power

Perhaps the most outstanding issue in the nine years from a long distance view was the constant, the effective, and the tremendously important attack which your few members made upon the existing organized money power. When in 1923 the revision of the Bank Act was up, your members were there in the front row, hurling questions at those presidents of the banks, questions concerning the economic effect of their banking policy upon the people and industry; and we found those great financiers, who hold Canada in the hollow of their hands by virtue of their control of credit power, utterly unable or unwilling or both to answer the questions we asked them as to the effect of their policy upon industry and prices in Canada. We have continued this fight, assisted by your organization and by your excellent paper *The U.F.A.*, ever since that time. In 1923 the Bank Act again comes up for revision and once more the battle will be in full swing in the House of Commons and in the Committee. I want to ask you if you are not anxious to send back there

Brisby Sale, second-year Dye

FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

Official Nominations Chosen at Said Three Conventions

Wednesday, Innisfail 8:30

T. O. King Selected for Lethbridge Convention

Mr. King Nominated

Protest With Ballots Against Class Domination!

Step by Step [illegible] Two Old Parties, Representing Financial and Manufacturing Interests, Which They Have Not Already Received

By WILLIAM IRVINE

[illegible]

U.F.A. supporters will not be disturbed by the mass [illegible] and mature consideration, to follow the sentiment of [illegible]

[illegible] at the opposite poles in their advocacy of fiscal [illegible] leaders today are squabbling over depre-[illegible]

[illegible] say one today believe that the manner and [illegible] of collecting taxes will bring economic prosperity [illegible]

Has Been Step Food

The policy which both parties are now advocating [illegible] fact the only policy which [illegible] country. What has the [illegible] John and Sir Wilfred, as they have done under Mr. King and will do if Mr. Bennett comes to power the [illegible] tion in return. What then have farmers to expect from [illegible]

It is generally believed that the [illegible] power, not for [illegible] those who have rewarded our previous trust with [illegible] increased burdens and greater subservience.

Our Responsibility

[illegible] the hands of [illegible]

Our Subjugated Status

[illegible] by politics is [illegible] subjugated status [illegible] The equality [illegible] work. In fact they are sure that they do more than their share; farmers believe or should believe that their position in society [illegible]

Why should it be different when a doctor or manufacturer who re[illegible] puts up for Parliament in a country riding? It is tried by farmers.

The ridings in Alberta like Wetaskiwin, Athabasca, Camrose, etc., elect where from [illegible] to the present ele[illegible]

[illegible] Alberta and Manitoba [illegible]

Protest Vote Failure

[illegible] save his breath in protesting against freight rates, [illegible] balloted. That is the effective way [illegible]

The Stupidity of the Political Party System

How the U.F.A. and the Independent Group Have Proved to Themselves the Futility of Some Parliamentary Failure

There is no further need for the [illegible]

[illegible] consequently of first-class legisl[illegible]

Parliamentary Failure

Wheat Bill Amendment

WORLD [illegible] WHEAT [illegible]

[illegible]

Elect the Men Who Have Safeguarded Farmers' Interests!

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Immigration and the "Vision" of Party Statesmanship

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Too Single an Eye to the Effect on Corporations"

[illegible]

[illegible]

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Wheat Pool Delegate Nominations

Millers Power Contract

Federal Department of Agriculture

Amendments to Lock Wheat Pool Act 1946

Angry person fuming [illegible]: "I've never seen a worse picture in my life!"

THE U.F.A.

Vote for these CANDIDATES on JULY 28TH

GEORGE G COOTE
MACLEOD

HENRY E SPENCER
BATTLE RIVER
SECRETARY

EDWARD J
GARLAND
BOW RIVER

MICHAEL
LUCHKOVICH
VERMILION

RONALD
F KELLER
ATHABASCA

ROBERT GARDINER
ACADIA
CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM
IRVINE
MEDICINE HAT

WILLIAM T
LUCAS
CAMROSE

TOSING
LETHBRIDGE

RONALD M
KENNEDY
PEACE RIVER

ALFRED
SPEAKMAN
RED DEER

Send the U.F.A. GROUP BACK TO OTTAWA

Interests of the United Farm Women

Our Victory in June—And Why We Cannot Afford to Rest on Our Laurels

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

that elections are not won by speeches or by letters, but by votes.

Remember then, it is up to YOU!

Yours sincerely

H. BELLA SPENCER.

U.F.W.A. Local Activities in Review

By AMELIA A. TURNER

I always stayed at home and looked after my house and my children, my chickens and my garden, and an elderly farmer's wife once — and I never forced me just by it. In a monetary way she hadn't, in her old age she and her husband were prosperous. But her complacent philosophy of all she had lost was rather painful. — was like an illiterate person cheerfully asserting that he has lost nothing by not being able — read or like a blind beggar boasting his opinion that the — waste hues of early flowers — a blue green blossom, of a bucket of Wild roses, looking over a hillside really doesn't amount to anything.

Many women of the younger generation, however, and many of the older generation as well, are realizing that apart altogether from the dependence of their homes and families on outside conditions, they as individuals gain a great deal from active interest in the affairs of the community and of the country. Running a refreshment booth at a picnic or fair to raise money for a community hall, for instance, although often hard work, yields an immense amount of pleasure to the doing as well as the satisfaction of achievement at the end. Preparing a paper for a U.F.W.A. meeting often involves a great effort, but in the bottom of our hearts we know the effort is not altogether painful, and the information gained in such a way is not easily forgotten. Hundreds of U.F.W.A. members are finding so stimulating work in study of a variety of topics, in social intercourse, in working for the elevation of — A representation of a multitude of their own concern and a widening of their interests that they would be very loath to lose.

Help Destitute Family

"It is the purpose of this local to become as great a help as possible to the community," writes Mrs. Wm. B. Jaque, secretary of Thistle Ridge U.F.W.A., one that "we will be very glad to respond to emergency work. They held a dance and raffle to help a destitute family, and with most flavors we succeeded."

Mrs. Badger, U.F.W.A. Director, gave a very interesting address at the first meeting of Victor U.F.W.A. local held at the home of Mrs. Smyth, who was elected president. At the June meeting the secretary, Mrs. C. E. Morrison, gave a report of the Grand Trunk Pacific convention. "We are proud of the fact," writes Mrs. Morrison, "that in our polling division, out of the 64 votes cast in June 19th, our U.F.W.A. candidate received 3."

Final arrangements for the school picnic were made at the June meeting of Badger U.F.W.A. Local held at the home of Mrs. F. J. Dunn. A quilting committee was appointed, and it was decided that at each meeting the members would contribute an article to

Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag

Robin Hood FLOUR

Makes more loaves of better bread.

ALBERTA COLLEGE

Co-Educational and Residential

Twenty-eight years of unverified value, achievement and progress

Thorough Training in Public and High School Courses including Grade XII

Business Training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and related subjects

Cultural Opportunities. Conservatory Courses in all branches of Music and expression

Christian Environment, competent and experienced teachers of high moral principles and character at your service

Pleasant Surroundings. First unit of new building completed

Board, Room, Laundry, Tuition Fees in Academic or Commercial Subjects for Ten Full Months for $420.00

10040-101st Street, Edmonton, Alberta

Rev. P. S. McGill, B.A., D.D., President

[illegible] the committee of Bay Brown, etc. The Local has adopted the programme prepared by the Provincial Executive.

One of the largest meetings of Red Deer U.F.W.A. [illegible] held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. R. de Bertrand. Mrs. [illegible] gave a talk on [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] gave a talk on [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] gave hints that were much appreciated.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] at the home of Mrs. Barbara Wright. Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

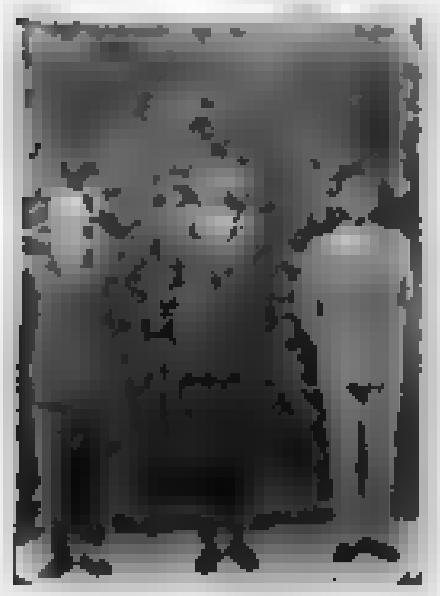
U.F.A. Junior Activities

Third Prize Definition on Junior Contest

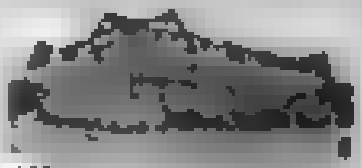
Self Education

Junior News Items

THREE JUNIOR PRESIDENTS



MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE



YOUR SEAPORT

VANCOUVER

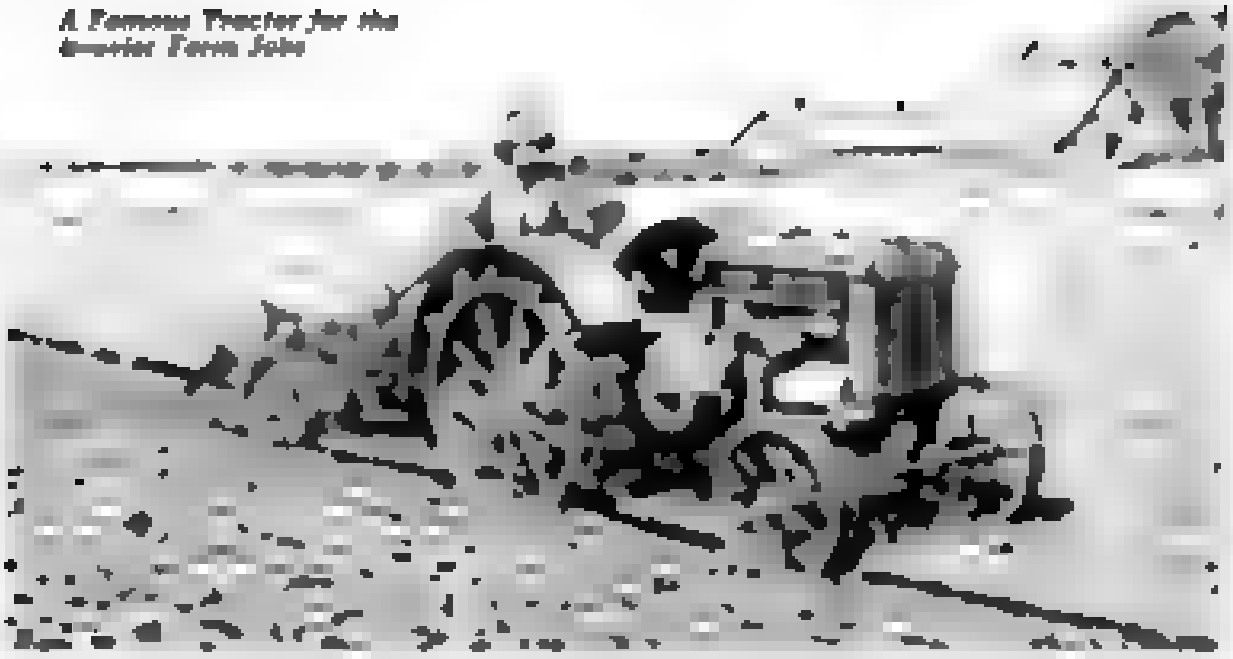
The last week [illegible] last of the heats of the game. Bahamas [illegible] every Friday in baseball [illegible] and Jersey [illegible]

[illegible] the judges

[illegible]

Best of all is gives people as possible cost to buy but policy [illegible]

A Famous Tractor for the Smaller Farm Jobs



What 1000 John Deere Users Say

JOHN DEERE

eat up the acres with a "CATERPILLAR" TRACTOR

A 48-FOOT strip of weed free soil behind the "Caterpillar" Sixty Tractor—150 acres of fall-low cultivated in a 10-hour day.

That's the kind of loads "Caterpillar" Tractors handle with ease—on time—when work means the most.

Traction—that makes its rugged power bigger than weather—bigger than soft ground—bigger than low season.

You literally eat up the acres with a "Caterpillar" track type Tractor—pulling wider followers—disks and harrows—bigger plows and drills. Its broad, wide tracks can go over soft fallow or seedbeds time and again without harmful packing.

Steadier, easier work—you reap rewards in bigger yields—and lower costs per acre—with a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor

Caterpillar Tractor Co.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Tractor Tractors, Combines, Road Machinery
Dealers in Canada from Coast to Coast
Distributing Warehouse:
754 Portland St. West, Winnipeg, Canada

"CATERPILLAR" TRACTOR

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

The matching of strength between the buyers and sellers of livestock is still going on. The buyers are pulling in harmony with 100 per cent strength. The sellers need more men on the rope pulling in unison. Co-operators — Are you pulling your share of the load?

The Buyers have the following points of vantage:

1. The producer selling a raw product can not sell to the real consumer but must sell to concentrate organizers to process and store the product according to the consumers' needs and wants.

2. The producer is not only selling a raw product but a highly perishable one that must be turned over in a matter of hours or a concern may need to change this highly perishable product into a non-perishable which then has weeks or months to market it in an orderly way.

3. The producer at present selling on the open market is paying all the cost of the pre-selling handling. The Buyer has also on the basis of "market cost" to offer non-co-operators — as to add their weights to the shipments direct to the plant and thereby add to the weight of the packer buyer's "bargaining" on next period.

The Sellers have ONE BIG ADVANTAGE. Will they see it to their own interest.

The livestock marketed belongs first to the producer and goes to market under his direction.

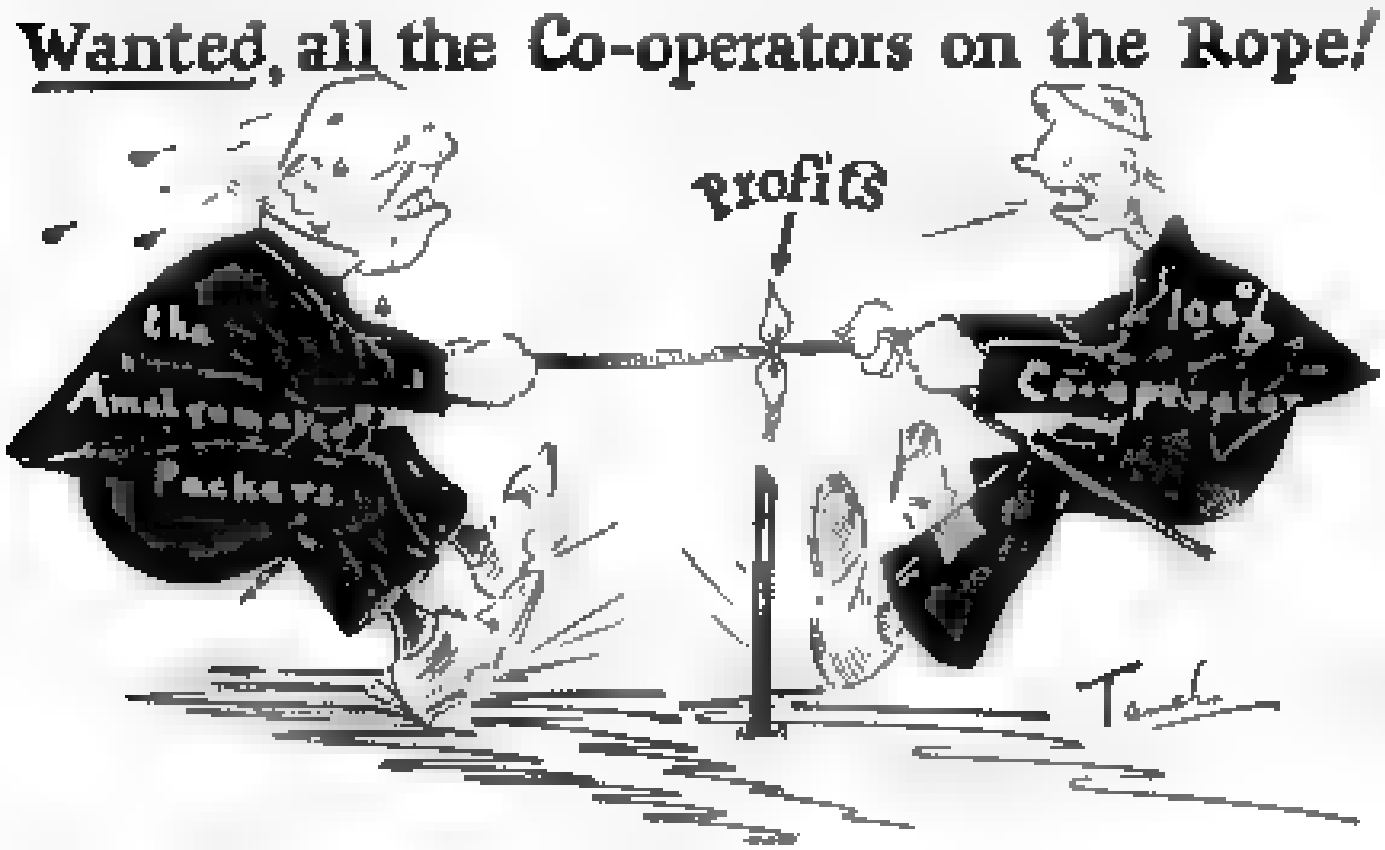
That livestock pays all market charges, yardage, cold storage and their listing costs.

That livestock mobilized under the Pool can be made to give the producer from the present "Chard" price which is subject to fluctuation and even manipulation and put the price of our livestock on the basis of the whole sale price of meat less the cost of processing and selling. Further we can give Pool members the advantage of Pool effort whereas at present all producers of livestock are getting advantage of the Pool's effort to raise price on the open market.

Get on the rope and Pull for the Pool. See your local shipper about signing the contract and shipping your livestock. Have your neighbors in the Pool with you. The Packing House Policy at present is dependent on ours and hence the strengthening of our local co-operatives.

The cartoon on the next page presents the struggle that is forever taking place between packer and producer.

With the tremendous developments which is taking place in the transportation of livestock by truck 90 per cent of which is being delivered directly to the packing



plants, that struggle is in danger of becoming one sided, and when our government appeals for more volunteers to pull out the producers and so the crops he is making an appeal which should not go unheeded.

We have of [illegible] said that the Crick would never become a strong factor in delivering stock to market on a very satisfactory basis, positive or other way.

There are many reasons why the producer should stick by owning their own packing plants and the evolution of the stock [illegible] in our charge.

When some of our friends in the independence [illegible] claim that they are all for [illegible] [illegible] about we are and really [illegible] we have no hope of our customers let down instead of delay being they should be we are desperately fighting against this.

District Convention

The District Convention [illegible] held its annual meeting at Edgerton on June [illegible] [illegible] was held in the district [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Who May Vote in Election on July 28?

An Explanation of the Electoral Law Now Issue of Importance

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

which such such voter has been identified. Form No. 21, page 77.

4. Only one elector may be in each compartment in the poll at one time. Page 84.

5. Voter must declare his name, address, and occupation. Page 22.

6. In a city poll he did not vote unless his name is on the list. [illegible] outside the city limits [illegible] page 7. [illegible] enough he came to vote [illegible] the list [illegible] him and takes oath. Form 36, page 33.

7. If his name is on the list and you doubt his right to vote, you may challenge his right to do so. [illegible] challenging his polling [illegible] page [illegible] vote. If you do so whose doubt stems your doubt is or [illegible] to have the oath, state why you think he is disqualified. The [illegible] stop him. [illegible] he refuses to take the oath [illegible] the poll and cannot [illegible] vote. [illegible] are [illegible] illegally you may [illegible] before he [illegible] will then arrest the person directly attempting to vote and such [illegible] will go [illegible] by the ballot [illegible]. See pages 27 and 28.

8. [illegible] good judgment in challenging. Do not [illegible] unless [illegible] Everyone who is qualified [illegible] have the opportunity to do so without difficulty.

9. You may challenge on the following grounds (see page 28). That person applying for ballot:

a) Is not a British subject.

b) Has not lived in Canada for twelve months.

This not lived in the electoral district [illegible] Page 30.

c) Named on another list.

d) Is not 21 years of age.

e) Has been [illegible] of an electoral offence (see list of offences page 5).

10. If an elector on whom [illegible] has [illegible] satisfied the [illegible] as to his identity (page 6) [illegible] with (page 26).

11. From the moment the poll is opened, the ballot box should be [illegible] locked under the observation of one or more of our scrutineers. They should relieve each other from time to time as may be necessary.

12. Deputy returning officer [illegible] on the back of the ballot [illegible] and in [illegible] any ballot and [illegible] deputy's initials on a spoiled ballot.

13. Be sure that scrutineers [illegible] number of ballots [illegible] mark by which a ballot may be distinguished spoils it.

14. A voter may demand a new ballot paper if [illegible] spoiled. Sec. 217, page 86.

14. Voter unable to Read. See page 87. Takes oath and [illegible] vote in presence of scrutineers only.

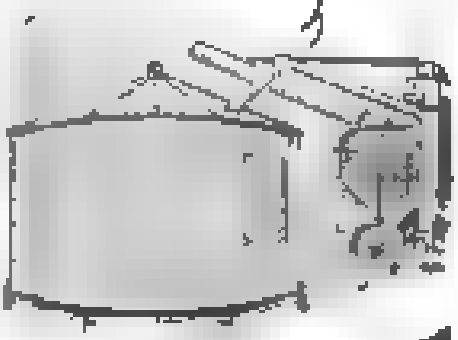
15. Voter speaks foreign language only, page 95. Interpreter [illegible] Interpreter explains manner of voting to elector.

16. Surrey of Ballot (See page 9[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

Safe Grain Storage

[illegible] WESTERN [illegible]



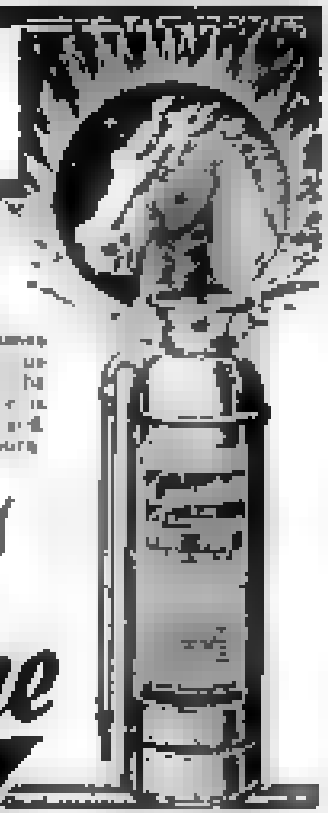
ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE FOR PLANS

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS

WINNIPEG

Calgary Edmonton Regina Saskatoon Vancouver Victoria

Save the Stock With Guardene



When flies menace your stock and your buildings, a Guardene [illegible] gushes [illegible] worth [illegible] weight in gold to you. [illegible] and [illegible] quickly through [illegible] for flames and pressure by [illegible] danger [illegible] Guardene [illegible] Pyrene Extinguisher [illegible] Approved by Fire [illegible] Laboratories. Ask your [illegible]

PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

2227 Bloor St. West, Toronto

Guardene

VULCAN IRON WORKS Limited

Established 1882

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE

Steam Road Castings of All Kinds — Steel Car Wheels — Grey Iron and Brass Castings — Boilers, Tanks, Stacks, Windows, etc. — Boilers and Steel Plate Work — Steel Tanks of Every Description — Iron and Steel Forgings — ELEVATOR MACHINERY — Vulcan Cyclone Air Dumps — Pipe Hangers — Structural Work — Frogs and Switches — Ornamental Iron Work — Machining of All Kinds

AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE POLLS

[illegible]

do our part as faithfully in the Federal as we did in the Provincial field

party but rather be more wholesome, progressive policy of co-operation with

been members have been

every member of the U F A
U F W A, the manner in which we

who have given money or time and efforts on our behalf, will determine the

we stand two contact, and continuing to hose who follow after us better conditions and happier lives because of our efforts.

Sincerely yours,
ADELY [illegible]
Provincial President, U F W A

Right to Secure Our Support

The Question of Eligibility

We want to discuss the principles of [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr King's Meetings

Meetings in the interests of Mr King have been arranged as follows:

Wrentham, Thursday, July 1
Coalhurst [illegible]
Magrath [illegible]
Warner [illegible]
Lethbridge [illegible] 22
Cardston, Wednesday, July 23
Milk River, Friday, July 24
Westlock, [illegible]
Cardston, Saturday, July 26

U.F.A. Will Not Contest Medicine Hat

MEDICINE HAT, July 4. With only [illegible]

[illegible]

Consult Our Local Manager

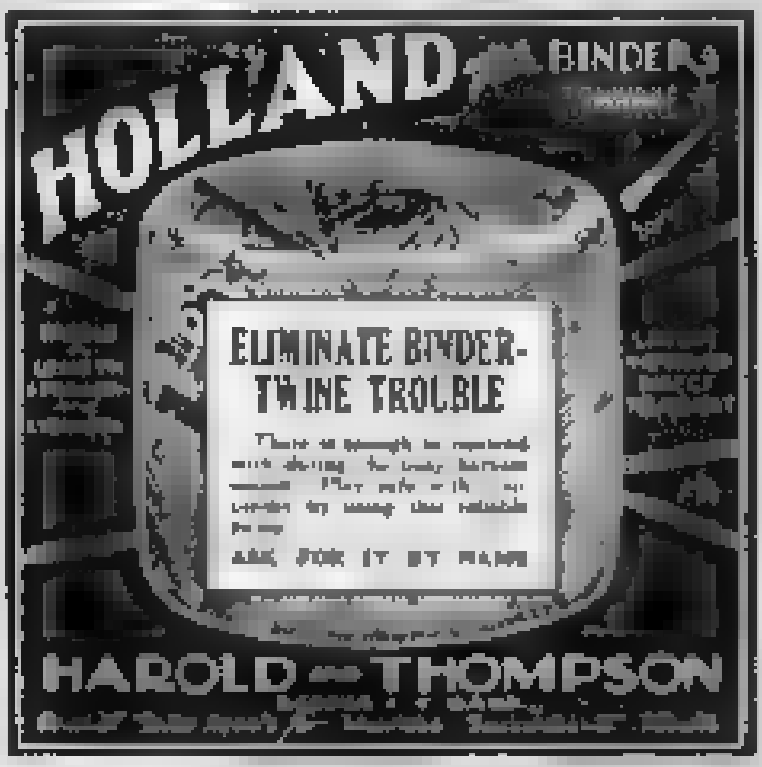
THE local manager of the Bank of Montreal is [illegible] and will be glad to discuss in a helpful way the financial business of any customer.

Every Branch has behind it the full resources of the entire organization, and all customers have the satisfaction of dealing with an institution which has a record of well over a century of continuous service and success.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Total Assets in Excess of $[illegible]



KILL THE WEEDS

THE NOX-OUS WEEDS KILLER "KAEMPFE 28"

Acts [illegible] on EVERY [illegible]

[illegible] is the CHEAPEST and BEST of all [illegible]

PRESERVES THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

No machinery is required [illegible]

Price [illegible] Total Full [illegible] including packing and postage

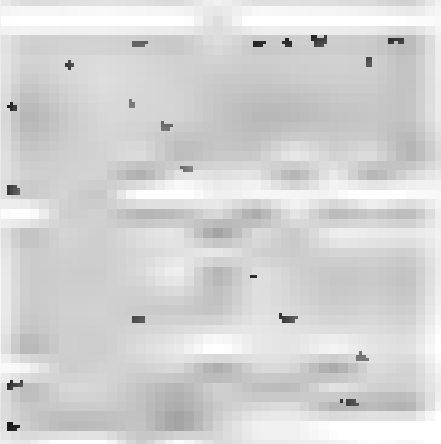
"KAEMPFE 28" is the only effective weed killer of the world which does not [illegible]

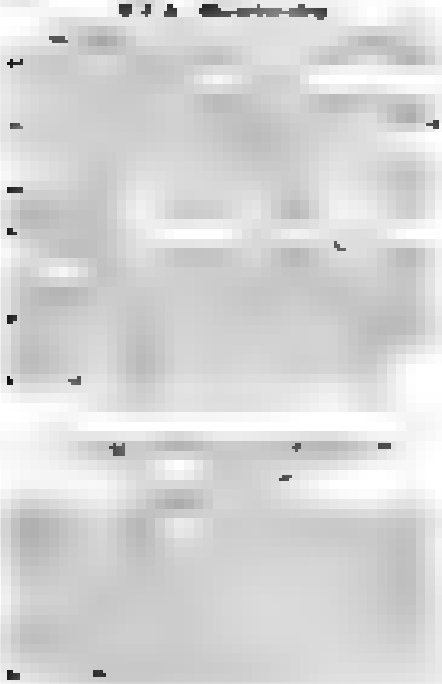
[illegible] does not merely weaken the weed plant, it KILLS PLANT and [illegible]

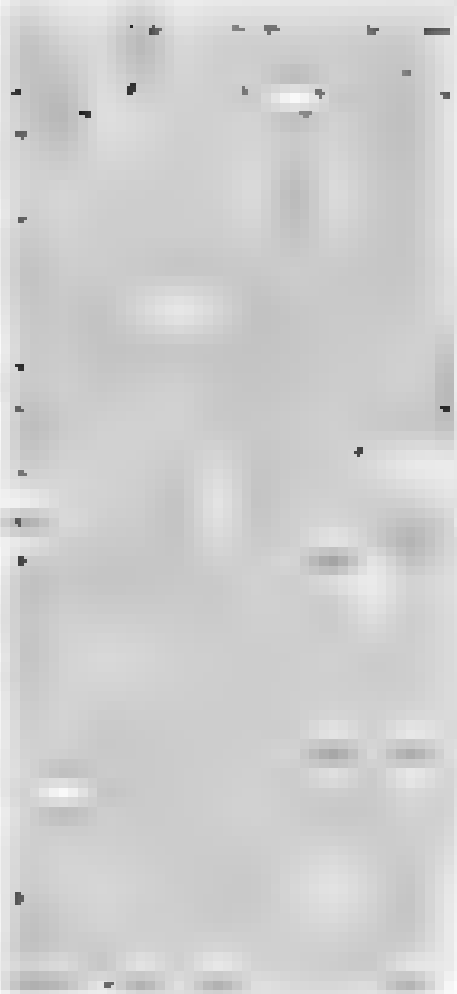
Every [illegible] will pay "KAEMPFE 28" [illegible]

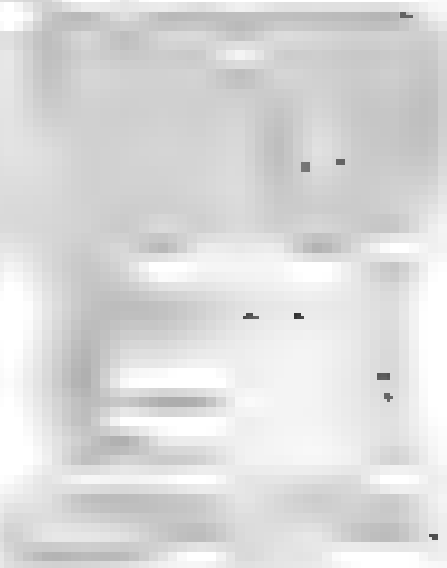
Kaempfe Chemicals Ltd.

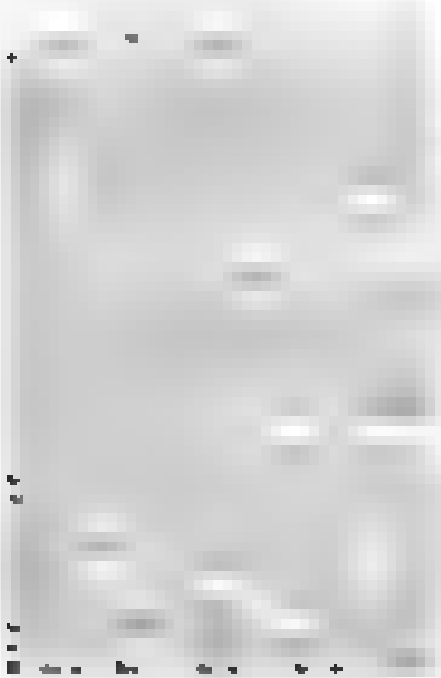
[illegible] TEGLER BUILDING EDMONTON, ALTA.











Made Bail of $170 at B

Lethbridge and the New Constituency

W. E. Spencer on Immigration

B. M. Kennedy and the Peace River Outlet

How the Parties Voted at Dissolution

[illegible] standing of the various parties in the House of Commons [illegible] resolution, as follows.

Liberals	[illegible]
Conservatives	[illegible]
U.F.A.	[illegible]
Progressives	[illegible]
Labor Progressives	[illegible]
Labor	[illegible]
Independents	[illegible] British Columbia, 1, Total 2

greater numbers. But the time has come, and it has probably been accelerated by the short crop which, unfortunately, we had in Canada last year, when the public generally realize that a step has to be made. Looking at the figures of deportation for 1925, I see that they have risen to the large number of 3,267. Of these, 1,700 are listed as public charges. They would not be public charges if there was lots of work in this country, and if there is not plenty of work for them to do, it is proof that we had too many men with us at the time, or those men would have found work.

U.F.W.A. CONFERENCE, VEGREVILLE

Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. Director for Vegreville constituency, has arranged for a U.F.W.A. Conference at Vegreville on Tuesday, July 22nd.

First Member of New Parliament is Gardiner

Acclamation for U.F.A. Chairman—Nominations in 11 Other Alberta Constituencies

The first member of the new House of Commons to be elected is Robert Gardiner, chairman of the U.F.A. Group, who was elected by acclamation for Acadia when nominations took place on July 14th in 70 constituencies, of which 12 are in Alberta. He was, as indicated, the only candidate to receive an acclamation, and he is the first U.F.A. member in the Federal field to be returned without opposition.

Nominations in the remaining constituencies throughout Canada, including the constituencies of East and West Calgary and East and West Edmonton, will take place on July 21st.

Alberta nominations on July 14th were as follows:

(12 out of 16)

Acadia—Robt. Gardiner (U.F.A.)

Athabasca—D. F. Kellner (U.F.A.), J. F. Buckley (L), F. Michajluka (Described as Prog.)

Battle River—B. E. Spencer (U.F.A.), J. W. G. Morrison (C.)

Bow River—E. J. Garland (U.F.A.), Dr. D. Graham (C.)

Camrose—W. T. Lucas (U.F.A.), D. R. McIver (L.)

Lethbridge—T. O. King (U.F.A.), Brig.-General J. S. Stewart (C.), A. G. Boulton (L.)

Macleod—G. G. Coote (U.F.A.), J. D. Matheson (C).

Medicine Hat—Dr. F. W. Gershaw (L), G. M. Blackstock (C).

Red Deer—Alfred Speakman (U.F.A.), W. J. Botterill (C.)

Peace River—D. M. Kennedy (U.F.A.), J. E. Thompson (L).

Vegreville—Michael Luchkovich (U.F.A.), Charles Gordon (L.)

Wetaskiwin—William Irvine (U.F.A.), C. R. Russell (C.), Wm. Hayhurst (L.)

ACADIA MEETINGS POSTPONED

In view of Mr. Gardiner's election by acclamation, it has been decided to postpone, until dates to be announced later, some of the meetings which had been arranged for him, as the executive of the Acadia U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association desire him to assist in various other constituencies in the Province.

Following are the Acadia meetings which are being postponed:

Craigmyle, Saturday, July 19th.
Rumsey, Thursday, July 24th, 2 p.m.
Big Valley, Thursday, July 24th, 8:30 p.m.
Rowley, Friday, July 25th, 2 p.m.
Morrin, Friday, July 25th, 8:30 p.m.
Munson, Saturday, July 26th, 8:30 p.m.

THREE DEGREES

"Three Irishmen debated the unemployment question in the House yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Bennett, Manion and Garland. In ability as parliamentary speakers, they represent the three degrees, positive, comparative and superlative."—Ottawa Citizen, April 2, 1926.

ELECTION MEETINGS

Mr. Coote's Meetings

July 17.—DeWinton, afternoon; Red Deer Lake, evening.
July 18.—Claresholm.
July 19.—Cayley, afternoon; Blackie, evening.
July 21.—Macleod.
July 22.—Longview, afternoon; High River, evening.
July 23.—Black Diamond and Turner Valley, both evening.
July 24.—Okotoks.
July 26.—Stavely, afternoon; Nanton, evening.

Mr. Luchkovich's Meetings.

July 17.—Swift School, 3 p.m.; Lavie, 8 p.m.
July 18.—Eawalo, 2 p.m.; Andrew, 8 p.m.
July 19.—Kahwin, 8 p.m.
July 20.—Pruth School, 2 p.m.; Willingdon, 8 p.m.
July 21.—Lepas, 2 p.m.; Shoepongs, 8 p.m.
July 22.—Hairy Hill, 2 p.m.; Two Hills, 8 p.m.
July 23.—Plain Lake, 2 p.m.; Lorndale, 8 p.m.
July 24.—Lamphony, 2 p.m.; Ranfurly, 8 p.m.
July 25.—Aplands, 2 p.m.; Imperial, 8 p.m.; Lavoy, 8 p.m.
July 26.—Park Grove, 2 p.m.; Vegreville, 8 p.m.
July 27.—Hilliard, 2 p.m.; Mundare, 8 p.m.

Mr. Lucas' Meetings.

July 17.—Mirror, evening.
July 18.—Donalda, afternoon; Bashaw, evening.
July 19.—Edberg, afternoon; Meeting Creek, evening.
July 21.—Duhamel, afternoon; New Norway, evening.
July 22.—Hay Lakes, afternoon; Camrose, evening.
July 23.—Ohaton, afternoon; Bawlf, evening.
July 24.—Kelsey, afternoon; Rosalind, evening.
July 25.—Lake Dymay, afternoon; Round Hill, evening.

For E. J. Garland

Meetings in behalf of E. J. Garland, representative of Bow River for the past nine years and candidate in the forthcoming election, will be addressed by Donald Sinclair, former President of the Federal Constituency Association, as follows:

Queenstown, July 18th.
Champion, with Robert Gardiner, July 22nd.
Kirkdale, July 23rd.
Highland, July 24th.
Red Cross, July 25th.
Berrywater, July 26th, with W. M. Ward.

To Speak For B. E. Spencer

Meetings in behalf of the candidature of B. E. Spencer will be addressed by J. H. Love and A. F. Aitken in the constituency of Battle River, as follows:

Wildmere, July 21, at 8 p.m.
Claysmore, July 22, at 8 p.m.
Bowling Green, July 23, at 8 p.m.
Loginow, July 24, at 8 p.m.
Woodville, July 25, at 8 p.m.

In the Interests of Truth

We have been informed by one who was present, that at a meeting addressed by J. D. Matheson, opponent of G. G. Coote in the Macleod Federal Constituency, a few days ago, Mr. Matheson stated that the U.F.A. members of Parliament, including Mr. Coote, supported the Australian Treaty in the House of Commons. In the interests of truth we must therefore state that the official record of the vote in Hansard of June 23rd, 1925, page 4606, shows that NOT ONE MEMBER of the U.F.A. group supported the treaty, but that the following U.F.A. members voted or were paired AGAINST the treaty: Gardiner, Garland, Coote, Lucas, Speakman, Spencer, Warner, Kennedy, together with William Irvine. Mr. Kellner and Mr. Johns were not present when the vote was taken, and Mr. Kellner is well known as a strong opponent of the treaty.

We are also informed that Mr. Matheson stated that the U.F.A. members and their associates deserved no credit for the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. This statement also is untrue. Scores of the pages of Hansard for 1922 bear witness to the attitude of our members and newspaper files further testify to the fact that nothing but the threat of the Farmer members to keep the House in session until the date when the agreement would automatically have come into effect induced the Government to concent to the restoration of the rates. It is also on record that the Conservative opposition, led by Mr. Meighen, fought strongly against the restoration of the statutory Crow's Nest Pass rates. Moreover Mr. Meighen, in many speeches in Western Canada and elsewhere, which it would be amazing if Mr. Matheson had not heard, expressed himself most emphatically against any statutory control of rates such as was involved in the agreement. The agreement dated back to 1897, was suspended during the war to allow the railways to raise their rates, and, as previously stated, was restored in 1922 in spite of the attitudes of both the Liberal Government and the Conservative opposition.

Only Solution of Problem of Economic Depression

Financial Reform Only Way, States Irvine

Neither protection nor free trade can bring a solution of the economic problems with which Canada, in common with many other countries, is faced today, stated William Irvine, U.F.A. candidate, in the course of his address at convention of the U.F.A. Federal constituency association at Wetaskiwin. Neither Mr. King nor Mr. Bennett could solve the problem of unemployment, which resulted from a faulty financial system, and today both the Liberal party, which last session had "been unable to see the existence of unemployment," and the Conservative party which discovered the importance of the question after the dissolution, were in competition to discover "which would make the greatest amount of party capital out of this unspeakable tragedy."

Mr. Irvine declared that the only possible solution lay in social control of credit and its scientific use, such as had been proposed by Albert Gardiner in his address. The causes of unemployment and the causes of agricultural depression were fundamentally the same, and the solution of one of these problems would, he said, bring a solution of the other.

Purpose of Australian Treaty

The purpose of the Australian treaty, whose abrogation the U.F.A. members had sought, was, said Mr. Irvine, to purchase special advantages in the Australian market for manufacturers who enjoyed in Canada the privilege of a protective tariff, at the expense (according to the protectionist theory on which the treaty was based) of the agricultural classes of Canada. As an election gesture, following the Farmer members' protest against this class discrimination, the Government had agreed to negotiate a new treaty, and to abandon the New Zealand treaty in the fall.

Why Not Immigration of Doctors?

Pointing out that expenditure of public funds to attract immigration had been opposed by the U.F.A. group since they were first elected, Mr. Irvine said that to increase competition in production on the land by increasing the farm population must have an effect similar to that which would follow the wholesale immigration of doctors. Yet those in the professional classes who would object to any flooding of the market for professional services, had seen no objection to flooding the country with farmer immigrants. The time was undoubtedly coming when more and more of those engaged in farming would be displaced as the result of increasing mechanization. Such displacement, both in agriculture and industry, would be a fine thing if the workers displaced by machines could continue to receive incomes as large as their incomes before displacement.

The budget, said Mr. Irvine, represented a capitulation by the Liberals to the political philosophy of the Conservative party.

Trade War and Military War

Pointing out that every industrial country in the world, according to current theory and practice, depended for its existence upon the opening of foreign markets for manufactured goods, the speaker showed that since each wished to capture the foreign market of the others, the consequence was a trade war the outcome of which must ultimately be military warfare. This could only be avoided by a change from the present financial system such as would enable the producers of any country to buy back goods to the value of their total production.

Mr. Irvine referred briefly to the Beauharnois scandal, describing the manner in which an amount equal to the total bonded debt of Alberta had been obtained through manipulation by the promoters of this power undertaking, without the investment of a cent. When artificial scarcity due to a false economic system had given place to economic co-operation—then and then only could the basis for world peace be laid.

He surveyed the work of the last session pointing out that when the U.F.A. members sought to induce the Government to undertake to construct a trans-Canada highway, Mr. King had protested that this was impossible, because it would be "unconstitutional." Yet in one of his early election speeches he had said in effect, "We are going to build a highway, and the constitution can look after itself."

Hamlet Was Right

"To be or not to be, that is the question: Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune; or to take arms against a sea of troubles, and, by opposing, end them."

It depends on what your ambitions are. If you are aiming at a martyr's crown, it's all right to go on voting Liberal and Conservative, and, by so doing, express a craving for bigger slings and more devastating arrows and a more outrageous brew of troubles than ever before. If your mind is satisfied with the kind of vicarious nobility that may be acquired by bow-towing to the kings of Chicago and the aristocrats of Wall street—well . . . . But if you believe, as I believe, that we all are heirs together of a common family inheritance and that to take up some law of primogeniture in favor of a few money barons is a downright perversion of all natural and divine laws—if you believe that—then you will take arms against a sea of troubles and, BY OPPOSING, end them.

Hamlet was dead right. You can only end your troubles by opposing them, and that means, here in Canada, by using your power in this coming election to elect those who are pledged to oppose the philosophy and methods which have loaded you up with trouble and brought you to the brink of being classified as superfluous.

Hamlet goes on to talk about the dread that puzzles the will and makes us rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of. Bennett and Bury, King and Blatchford and all the rest of the "status quo" drug peddlers are playing upon that dread. They are counting upon the infinite patience and capacity for suffering . . . . . Isn't it about time we got over this fear of change. There's bound to be change anyhow. As to whether it's a change for the better will depend upon the amount of thinking the common people do during the next few weeks and the amount of moral courage they display at the polls.

In his famous soliloquy, Hamlet was thinking as an individualist rather than as a member of a social group. Overwhelmed by a terrible sense of loneliness and despair he was ready to lie down and die as a means of escape from the burdens of life. You are not alone in your troubles. You form part of a great multitudinous group possessed of an irresistible fighting power. There is nothing to prevent you taking this sorry scheme of things entire and refashioning it closer to your heart's desire.—"Free Lance" in *Alberta Labor News*.

In Saskatchewan

(Ottawa Citizen)

Organized farmers of Saskatchewan (have expressed) opposition to the present party system of government in both the Provincial and Dominion arenas. The provisional chairman of the convention, Mrs. Ida McNeal, stated that the body in process of formation had scrapped all previous views on politics.

Without believing for one moment that this new movement will usher in the millennium or anything like it in Saskatchewan, it should prove beneficial to the Province. Alberta has been governed for several years by the organized farmers. The Province has enjoyed good government. Premier Brownlee originally entered the cabinet as Attorney-General. When the farmers realized the administrative ability of the only lawyer in the cabinet, they made him Prime Minister.

The new movement in Saskatchewan has at present the appearance of being somewhat more to the left than the U.F.A. It is only natural to expect manifestations of radicalism in Saskatchewan, but they need cause no alarm to anyone excepting Provincial members who are vainly clinging to the derelict ship of party politics.

There is no intelligent reason for dividing along party lines in Saskatchewan. The party game has opened the door for disruptive influences . . . . It is up to the United Farmers to bring economic issues more vigorously into the political arena. They can save the electorate from wasting energy in the futile strife of tongues over creeds and dogmas. The two hundred farmer delegates at Regina have launched a significant movement.

"The enlargement of freedom has always been due to heretics who have been unrequited during their day and defamed when dead."—*George Jacob Holyoake.*

"You do not rob the fool of faith in his folly by arguing seriously with him as though his belief is a matter of tremendous importance. All you succeed in doing is in giving him a sense of the value of the folly he is cherishing."—*C. Cohen.*

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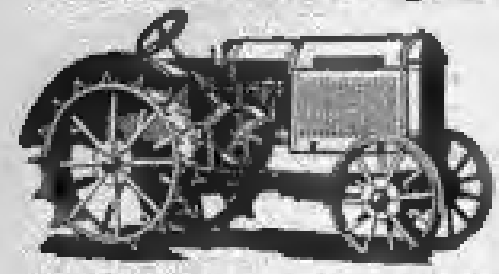

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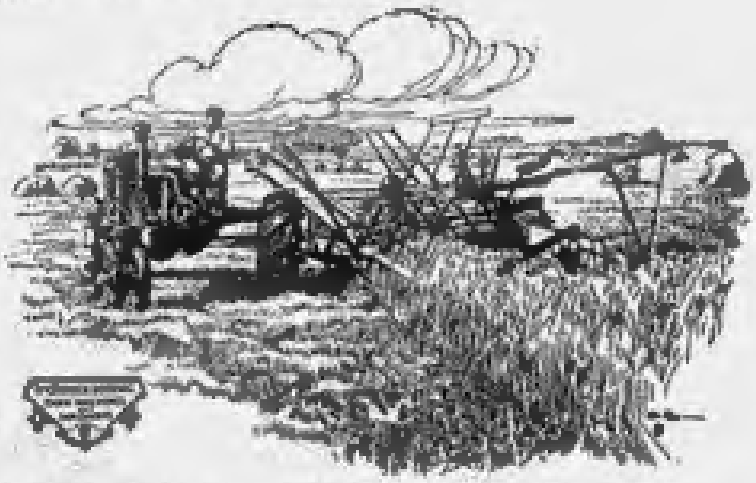

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